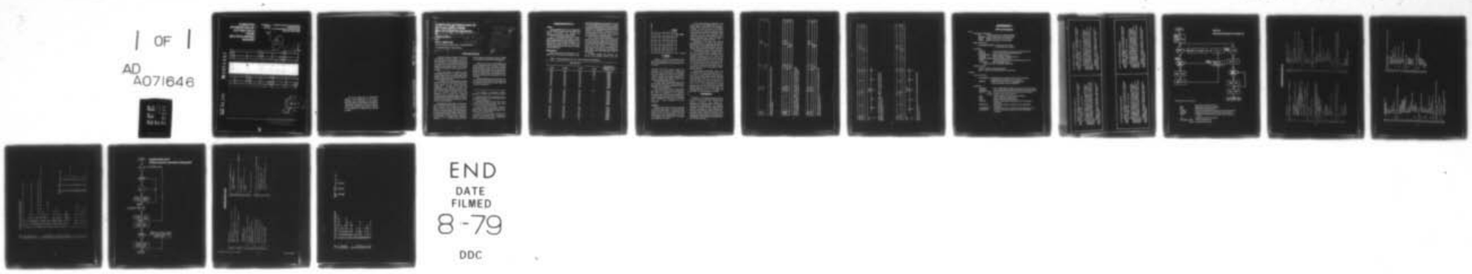
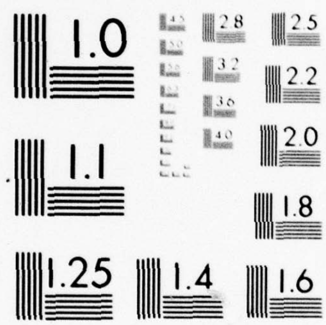
AD-A071 646 FOREST PRODUCTS LAB MADISON WIS F/G 11/12
COMPUTER OPTIMIZATION OF CUTTING YIELD FROM MULTIPLE-RIPPED BOA--ETC(U)
1978 A R STERN, K A MCDONALD
UNCLASSIFIED FSRP-FPL-318 NL

| OF |

AD
A071646



END
DATE
FILMED
8-79
DDC



MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS-1963-A

COMPUTER OPTIMIZATION OF CUTTING YIELD FROM MULTIPLE-RIPPED BOARDS

RESEARCH PAPER
FPL 318

1978

FOREST PRODUCTS LABORATORY
FOREST SERVICE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
MADISON, WISCONSIN

The use of trade, firm, or corporation names in this publication is for the information and convenience of the reader. Such use does not constitute an official endorsement or approval by the U.S. Department of Agriculture of any product or service to the exclusion of others which may be suitable.

(6)

COMPUTER OPTIMIZATION OF CUTTING YIELD FROM MULTIPLE-RIPPED BOARDS

(14) FS RP-FPL-318

By

(10) Abigail R. Stern, Kent A. McDonald

and

Kent A. McDonald

(12) 17p.

Forest Products Laboratory,[1] Forest Service

U.S. Department of Agriculture

(9) Forest Service research paper

INTRODUCTION

Multiple ripping of boards, followed by crosscutting to remove defects, is an operation used by both the hardwood flooring and the softwood cut-up industries. Because of the rising cost of lumber and the increasing demand on the timber supply, utilizing each board more efficiently is becoming more important.

The two steps in making better processing decisions to improve utilization of each board are to: (1) automatically locate defects, and (2) optimize sawline placement based on defect locations.

A system that automatically locates defects in lumber has been developed and is being tested at the Forest Products Laboratory [2]. Boards are scanned with ultrasound under computer control and defect location data are automatically collected. The computer program used was designed to: (1) control the scanning process, (2) store collected data on tape, (3) optimize sawline placement based on defect locations, and (4) draw the board and cutting solution on a line plotter.

The purpose of this paper is to describe RIPYLD (RIP YieLD)--that part of the computer program that optimizes sawline placement for maximum yield. RIPYLD obtains the multiple ripping and crosscutting solutions using defect location data, and is an expansion of earlier efforts to maximize cutting yields of boards using computer analyses [3], [4], [5]. In RIPYLD, any kerf width can be used and cuttings can be any length (either random or specified), and any width.

(11) 1978

RIPYLD has the option of manufacturing either specified length cuttings or random length cuttings. Up to five cutting lengths and three cutting widths can be used in the specified length option. If the random length option is chosen, three cutting widths and minimum acceptable cutting length must be specified.

Sawing variables are the maximum number of rip saws to be used on any board, and the sawkerf, which will be used in both the rip cuts and crosscuts.

1/ The Laboratory is maintained in Madison, Wisconsin, in cooperation with the University of Wisconsin.

2/ McDonald, Kent A. 1978. Lumber defect detection by ultrasonics. USDA For. Serv. Res. Pap. FPL 311. For. Prod. Lab., Madison, Wis.

3/ Wodzinski, Claudia, and Eldona Hahm. 1966. A computer program to determine yields of lumber. USDA For. Serv., For. Prod. Lab., Madison, Wis.

4/ Erickson, Bernard J., and Donald C. Markstrom. 1972. Predicting softwood cutting yields by computer. USDA For. Serv. Res. Pap. RM-98. Rocky Mountain For. Range. Exp. Sta., Fort Collins, Colo.

5/ Cornwell, Larry W., and John K. Kalita. 1977. The development of a computer program to automate the cutting of gunstock blanks. Dept. of Mathematics, Western Illinois University, Macomb, Ill.

141 700

JOB

PROGRAM RIPYLD

Input

Input parameters that must be specified for the RIPYLD program are: (a) board and defect information, (b) cutting bill requirements, and (c) sawing variables.

An X-Y coordinate system grid is superimposed on the board, and each unit grid area is designated as either defective (1) or clear (0) (fig. 1). The number of X-grids in the length, the number of Y-grids in the width, and the sizes of X-grid and Y-grid (in inches) must be specified.

Description

First, all possible combinations of rip widths that will fit within the width of the board are determined and stored. For example, if the possible rip widths are 2, 2.5, and 3 inches and there are four rip saws available, there are 3^4, 81 possible permutations of rip widths to try. However, if the board is 9 inches wide and the kerf is 0.125 inches, only 27 permutations, including kerfs, will fit within the width of the board (table 1).

Then, for each stored combination of rip widths, the board is "sawn" by the computer. The board is always ripped first, with the first rip width always positioned at the edge of the board with the lowest Y coordinate. Solutions with the first rip positioned at the other edge of the board are not considered. After ripping, the clear areas within each rip are located.

If random lengths are desired, only defects and lengths shorter than the

Table 1. -- Rip combinations of 2.0", 2.5", and 3.0" that fit in 9" wide board

Rip widths (in.)				
1st Rip	2nd Rip	3rd Rip	4th Rip	Total width (in.) (including 0.125" kerf between rips)
2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	8.375
2.0	2.0	2.0	2.5	8.875
2.0	2.0	2.5	2.0	8.875
2.0	2.0	3.0	--	7.250
2.0	2.5	2.0	2.0	8.875
2.0	2.5	2.5	--	7.250
2.0	2.5	3.0	--	7.750
2.0	3.0	2.0	--	7.250
2.0	3.0	2.5	--	7.750
2.0	3.0	3.0	--	8.250
2.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	8.875
2.5	2.0	2.5	--	7.250
2.5	2.0	3.0	--	7.750
2.5	2.5	2.0	--	7.250
2.5	2.5	2.5	--	7.750
2.5	2.5	3.0	--	8.250
2.5	3.0	2.0	--	7.750
2.5	3.0	2.5	--	8.250
2.5	3.0	3.0	--	8.750
3.0	2.0	2.0	--	7.250
3.0	2.0	2.5	--	7.750
3.0	2.0	3.0	--	8.250
3.0	2.5	2.0	--	7.750
3.0	2.5	2.5	--	8.250
3.0	2.5	3.0	--	8.750
3.0	3.0	2.0	--	8.250
3.0	3.0	2.5	--	8.750

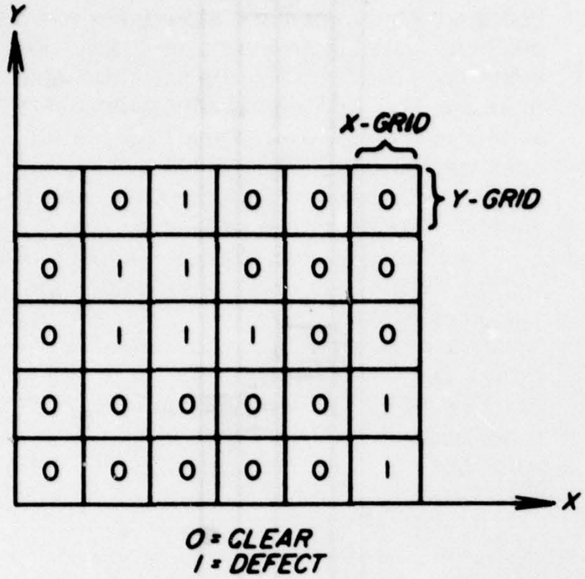


Figure 1.--In the X-Y coordinate system grid superimposed on the board, each unit grid area is designated as either defective (1) or clear (0).

specified minimum cutting length are removed by crosscutting. Otherwise, specified lengths are made by crosscutting the clear areas and removing the defects. Longest cuttings are always salvaged first even if a higher yield would result from a combination of shorter cuttings.

For each clear cutting found and cut out, surface area of the cutting is calculated. Surface areas of cuttings are summed to obtain the total yield of the board.

After total yield of clear cuttings from the board for a rip combination is calculated, the yield is compared to the previous maximum yield. If the new yield is greater, it is stored as the new maximum. The new yield is also compared to the previous minimum yield and, if less, becomes the new minimum.

Output

Output from RIPYLD contains complete information about both the maximum and minimum yield solutions. Included are the percent yield of clear cuttings from the board, the rip width combination, the crosscut locations, and a piece tally if the specified length option is used.

At the Forest Products Laboratory, the same computer (Harris 6024) that is used to collect defect information from the Defectoscope [2] is used to control a line plotter. The minimum or maximum solution is plotted, including the outline of the board, defect locations, rip cuts, and crosscuts. Alternatively, the output could be directed to computer controlled saws, stored on tape, or displayed on a TV screen or printer.

Examples of the plots with RIPYLD solutions are shown in figures 2 through 6. A 90-inch long, 9-inch wide board with the defects found by the Defectoscope, was outlined on a data grid 0.5 inch by 0.5 inch (fig.2).

The board was "sawn" with a 0.125-inch kerf, into random-length cuttings with a minimum length of 10 inches. RIPYLD chose between rip widths of 2", 2.5", and 3". The optimum yield of 80.84 percent was achieved with a rip combination of 2", 2.5", 2", 2" (fig. 3). The minimum solution with a 65.73 percent yield was from a rip combination of 2", 2", 3" (fig. 4). There was not enough room for another rip at the top of the board, so 1.625" was not utilized.

The same board was again "sawn" with a 0.125-inch kerf and combinations of 2", 2.5", and 3" rip widths (figs. 5, 6). However, here the specified length option was used with a choice of 50", 40", 30", 20", and 10" cuttings. Piece tallies are included on the plots. The optimum solution (fig. 5) was a 2.5", 2", 2", 2" rip combination with 54.80 percent yield. The minimum solution of 44.94 percent yield (fig. 6) was found with a rip width combination of 2", 2", 3". Again, the top 1.625" of the board was not utilized.

SUMMARY

RIPYLD is a computer program that optimizes the cutting yield from multiple-ripped boards. Decisions are based on automatically collected defect information, cutting bill requirements, and sawing variables. The yield of clear cuttings from a board is calculated for every possible permutation of specified rip widths and both the maximum and minimum percent yield solutions are saved. Solutions include rip cut and crosscut locations as well as the percent yield of clear cuttings.

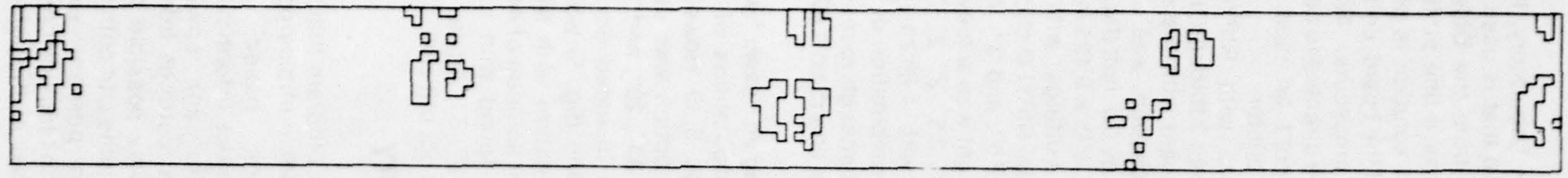


Figure 2.–Defects were outlined by the Defectoscope on a grid of 0.5 inch by 0.5 inch.

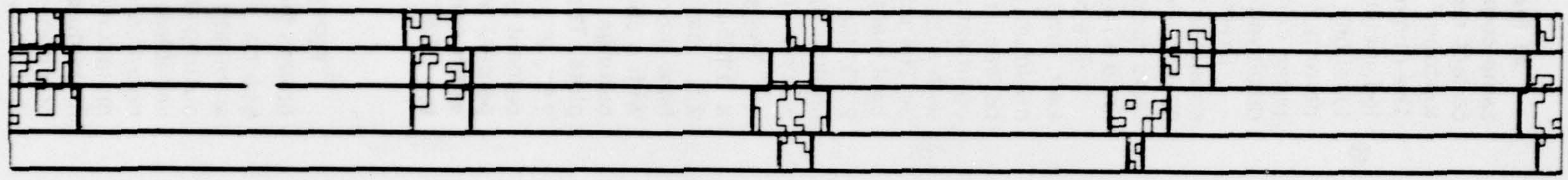


Figure 3.–The board in figure 2 was "sawn" by the computer, into random-length cuttings, 10-inch minimum. This optimum yield of 81% was achieved with a rip combination of 2", 2.5", 2", and 2".

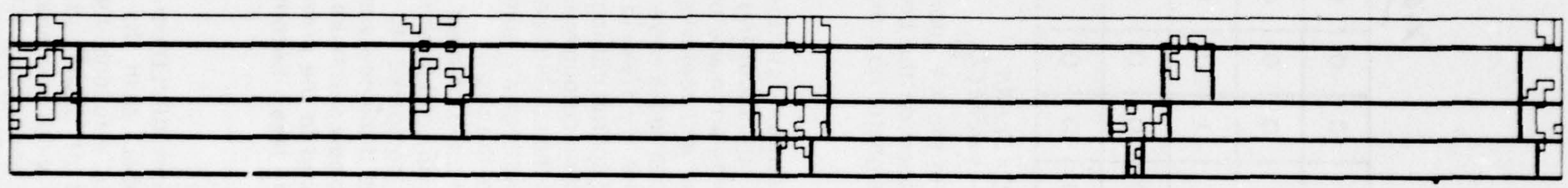
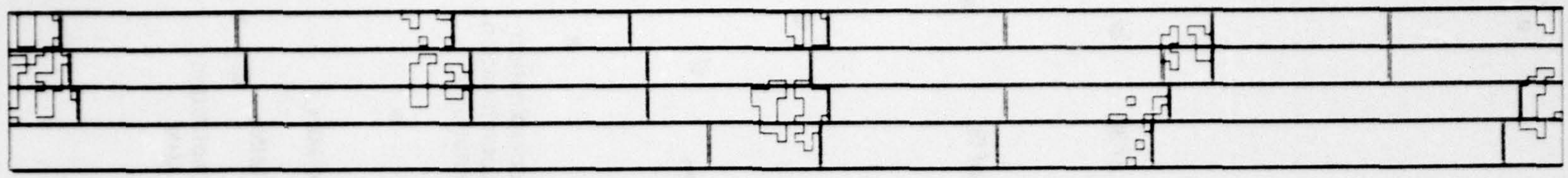
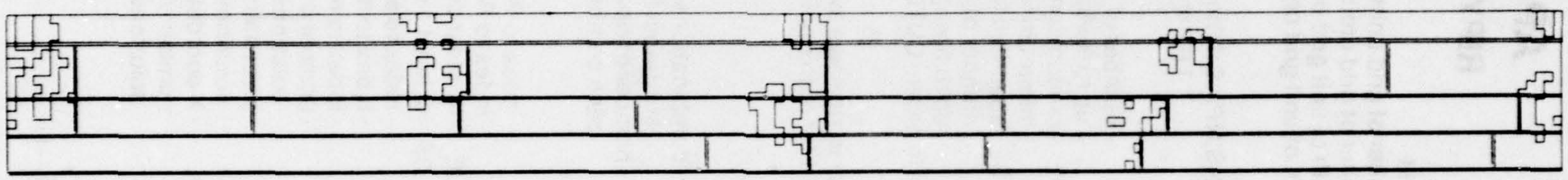


Figure 4.–Minimum solution for the same board yielded 65%, with a rip combination of 2", 2", 3".



WIDTH	LENGTH 50"	40"	30"	20"	10"
2	0	0	0	2	10
2.5	0	1	0	1	1
3	0	0	0	0	0

Figure 5.--The same board "sawn" again, this time with specified-length cuttings ranging from 50" to 10", yielded an optimum of 55% from rips of 2.5", 2", 2", 2".



WIDTH	LENGTH 50"	40"	30"	20"	10"
2	0	1	0	2	4
2.5	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	4

Figure 6.--The minimum solution for the same conditions was 45% from rips of 2", 2", 3".

APPENDIX I

RIPYLD Variables

Input

Dimensions of data grid

NP - number of grid units in the board length
NSCANS - number of grid units in the board width
XGRID - length of unit grid on X axis (inches)
YGRID - width of unit grid on Y axis (inches)

Defect information

BOARD(NSCANS,NP) = 0 if the grid unit is clear
= 1 if the grid unit is a defect

Cutting bill

NWIDTH - number of rip widths to choose from (maximum of 3)
WIDTH(3) - up to 3 widths can be specified (inches)
RANDOM=TRUE - random length cuttings
SAWMIN - minimum length acceptable cutting
RANDOM=FALSE - specified length cuttings
NLEN - number of specified cutting lengths (maximum of 5)
CUTLEN(5) - up to 5 lengths (inches)
(Must be in order: CUTLEN(1)-maximum)

Sawing variables

NSAW - number of rip saws available
KERF - sawkerf for both ripping and crosscutting

Output

Rip combinations

RIPCOM(81,4) - combinations of rip widths that fit in the board width.
(Maximum 81 combinations, 4 rip saws)
NRIP(81) - number of rips that will fit in the board width for each combination stored in RIPCOM

Solutions

MINCOM - index to RIPCOM and NRIP of the lowest yield combination
MAXCOM - index to RIPCOM and NRIP of the highest yield combination.
REJECT = TRUE - no clear cuttings can be found for any rip combination.
= FALSE - at least 1 clear cutting is found
ACT - index to solution of current rip combination
MAX - index to maximum yield solution
MIN - index to minimum yield solution
YIELD(3) - percent of clear area of the board for ACT, MAX, MIN solutions
PIECE(5,3,3) - piece tally (5 lengths, 3 widths,) for ACT, MAX, MIN solutions
CROSS(150,3) - X-coordinates of crosscuts for ACT, MAX, MIN solutions
NXCUT(4,3) number of crosscuts in each rip for ACT, MAX, MIN solutions

LD

U.S. Forest Products Laboratory.

Computer optimization of cutting yield from multiple-ripped boards, by Abigail R. Stern and Kent A. McDonald. Madison, Wis., FPL, 1978.
13 p. (USDA For. Res. Pap. FPL 318).

RIPYLD (RIP YieLD) is the part of a lumber-defect-locating computer program that is designed to optimize sawline placement for maximum cutting yield. RIPYLD obtains multiple ripping and crosscutting solutions using defect locating data, and is an expansion of earlier efforts to maximize cutting yields of boards using computer analysis.

KEYWORDS: Computer optimization; lumber processing, yield, automation, sawing, remanufacturing; software; secondary processing.

U.S. Forest Products Laboratory.

Computer optimization of cutting yield from multiple-ripped boards, by Abigail R. Stern and Kent A. McDonald. Madison, Wis., FPL, 1978.
13 p. (USDA For. Res. Pap. FPL 318).

RIPYLD (RIP YieLD) is the part of a lumber-defect-locating computer program that is designed to optimize sawline placement for maximum cutting yield. RIPYLD obtains multiple ripping and crosscutting solutions using defect locating data, and is an expansion of earlier efforts to maximize cutting yields of boards using computer analysis.

KEYWORDS: Computer optimization; lumber processing, yield, automation, sawing, remanufacturing; software; secondary processing.

U.S. Forest Products Laboratory.

Computer optimization of cutting yield from multiple-ripped boards, by Abigail R. Stern and Kent A. McDonald. Madison, Wis., FPL, 1978.
13 p. (USDA For. Res. Pap. FPL 318).

RIPYLD (RIP YieLD) is the part of a lumber-defect-locating computer program that is designed to optimize sawline placement for maximum cutting yield. RIPYLD obtains multiple ripping and crosscutting solutions using defect locating data, and is an expansion of earlier efforts to maximize cutting yields of boards using computer analysis.

KEYWORDS: Computer optimization; lumber processing, yield, automation, sawing, remanufacturing; software; secondary processing.

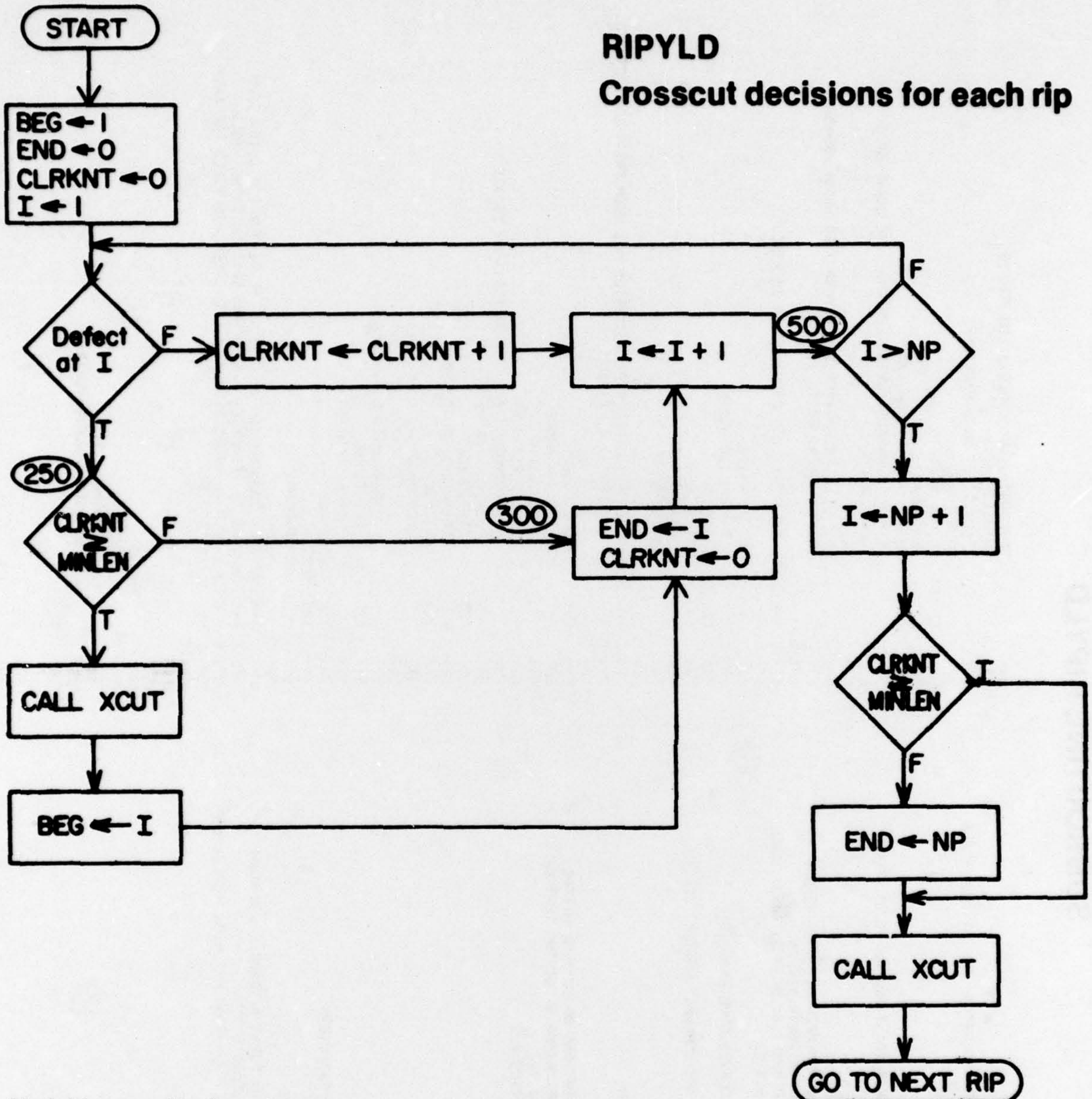
U.S. Forest Products Laboratory.

Computer optimization of cutting yield from multiple-ripped boards, by Abigail R. Stern and Kent A. McDonald. Madison, Wis., FPL, 1978.
13 p. (USDA For. Res. Pap. FPL 318).

RIPYLD (RIP YieLD) is the part of a lumber-defect-locating computer program that is designed to optimize sawline placement for maximum cutting yield. RIPYLD obtains multiple ripping and crosscutting solutions using defect locating data, and is an expansion of earlier efforts to maximize cutting yields of boards using computer analysis.

KEYWORDS: Computer optimization; lumber processing, yield, automation, sawing, remanufacturing; software; secondary processing.

RIPYLD
Crosscut decisions for each rip



Variables used in flowcharts

I	- present grid position on X axis
BEG	- beginning of defect (grid number)
END	- last defect grid encountered
CLRKNT	- number of clear grids encountered since last defect grid
MINLEN	- number of grid units in the minimum cutting length
XCUT	- subroutine to store crosscut locations and to calculate yield
NP	- number of X-grids in the board
RANDOM = TRUE	- random length option
= FALSE	- specified length option

SUBROUTINE RIPYLD

```
      SUBROUTINE RIPYLD
C
C *** PLACES THE RIP CUTS ON A BOARD TO OBTAIN THE MAXIMUM YIELD
C *** OF CLEAR CUTTINGS.  (RIP YIELD)
C
C
      IMPLICIT INTEGER(A-Z)
      REAL KERF.SUM.WIDTH.XGRID.YGRID.YDIST.SAWMIN.YIELD.AREA.
     1     CLRYLD.CROSS
      LOGICAL REJECT.FULL.MATCH
      DIMENSION COUNT(4).CYCLE(4).WX(4)
      COMMON /SM/ MAX.MAXCOM.MIN.MINCOM.NRIP(81).NSAW.NSCANS.
     .            NWIDTH.REJECT.SAWMIN.YGRID.YIELD(3)
      COMMON /SMX/ CROSS(150.3).RIPCOM(81.4).NP.NXCUT(4.3).XGRID.
     .            WIDTH(3).PIECE(5.3.3)
      COMMON /SRMX/ KERF
      COMMON /MX/ACTIVE.AVAIL.BEG.CLRYLD.COMB.END.I.RIP
C
C ***IF THE BOARD IS SHORTER THAN THE SMALLEST CUTTING LENGTH.
C *** REJECT THE BOARD.
C
      REJECT = .TRUE.
      IF(NP*XGRID.LT.SAWMIN) RETURN
C
C
C *** CALCULATE ALL POSSIBLE PERMUTATIONS OF CUTTING WIDTHS.
C *** STORE ALL UNIQUE ORDERED COMBINAIONS OF WIDTHS THAT WILL
C *** FIT IN THE BOARD IN RIPCOM(81,4).
C *** MAXIMUM NUMBER OF CUTTING WIDTHS = 3
C *** MAXIMUM NUMBER OF RIP SAWS = 4
C *** MAXIMUM PERMUTATIONS = 81
C
C *** INITIALIZE
C
      NPERM=NWIDTH**NSAW
      CYCLE(1)=NPERM/NWIDTH
      DO 110 J=1.NSAW
        WX(J)=1
        COUNT(J)=0
        IF(J.NE.1)CYCLE(J)=CYCLE(J-1)/NWIDTH
  110 CONTINUE
      COMB=0
C
C *** FOR EACH POSSIBLE COMBINATION, FIRST DETERMINE HOW MANY
C *** OF THE RIPS WILL FIT IN THE BOARD WIDTH.
C *** SECOND, CHECK TO SEE IF THE COMBINATION HAS BEEN PREVIOUSLY
C *** STORED.
C
      DO 140 PERM=1.NPERM
        SUM=0.
        FULL=.FALSE.
        DO 130 J=1.NSAW
          COUNT(J)=COUNT(J)+1
          IF(COUNT(J).LE.CYCLE(J))GO TO 120
          WX(J)=WX(J)+1
          IF(WX(J).GT.NWIDTH)WX(J)=1
          COUNT(J)=1
  120     IF(FULL) GO TO 130
          TEMP=WX(J)
          SUM=SUM+WIDTH(TEMP)+KERF
          IF(SUM.LE.NSCANS*YGRID+KERF.AND.J.NE.NSAW) GO TO 130
          FULL=.TRUE.
          NR=J-1
          IF(SUM.LE.NSCANS*YGRID+KERF.AND.J.EQ.NSAW) NR=NSAW
          IF(COMB.NE.0) GO TO 123
C
C *** STORE THE FIRST RIP COMBINATION IN RIPCOM.
C
          DO 122 K=1.4
            RIPCOM(1.K)=WX(K)
  122     CONTINUE
          NRIP(1)=NR
          COMB=1
          GO TO 130
C
C *** DETERMINE IF THE NEW RIP COMBINAION HAS BEEN PREVIOUSLY STORED.
C *** IF NOT. STORE IT IN RIPCOM.
C
  123     NCOMB=COMB
          DO 128 I=1.NCOMB
            MATCH=.TRUE.
            DO 125 RIP=1.NR
              IF(RIPCOM(I.RIP).EQ.WX(RIP)) GO TO 125
              MATCH=.FALSE.
  125       CONTINUE
            IF(MATCH) GO TO 130
  128     CONTINUE
            COMB=COMB+1
            DO 126 K=1.4
              RIPCOM(COMB,K)=WX(K)
  126       CONTINUE
            NRIP(COMB)=NR
  130   CONTINUE
  140 CONTINUE
        NCOMB=COMB
C
C *** FOR EACH COMBINATION IN RIPCOM, PLACE THE RIP CUTS. SCAN
C *** FOR DEFECTS, PLACE CROSSCUTS AND CALCULATE THE YIELD.
C *** CALL XCUT TO STORE CROSSCUTS AND CALCULATE YIELD FOR EACH
C *** CLEAR CUTTING.
C
      ACTIVE=1
      MAX=2
      MIN=3
      YIELD(3)=-1.
      YIELD(2)=.001
      AREA=NP*NSCANS*XGRID*YGRID
```

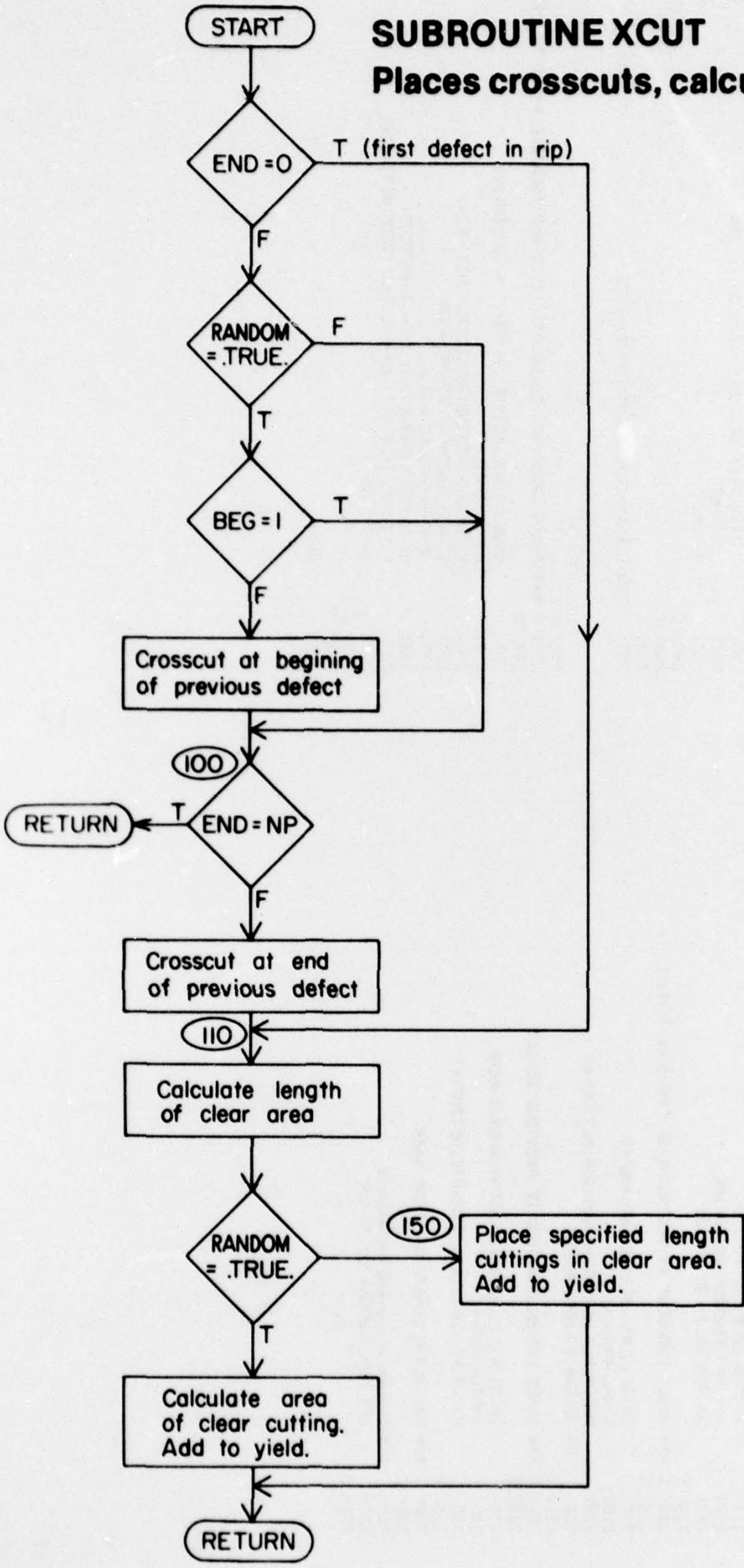
```
      MINLEN=(SAWMIN/XGRID)+.005
      DO 600 COMB=1,NCOMB
        AVAIL=1
        CLRYLD=0.
        YDIST=0.
        YLOW=1
        DO 150 I=1,5
          DO 150 J=1,3
          PIECE(I,J,ACTIVE)=0
  150   CONTINUE
C
C *** PLACE CROSSCUTS AND CALCULATE YIELD FOR EACH RIP.
C
        NR=NRIP(COMB)
        DO 550 RIP=1,NR
          NXCUT(RIP,ACTIVE)=0
          TEMP=RIPCOM(COMB,RIP)
          YDIST=YDIST+WIDTH(TEMP)
          YHI=IFIX((YDIST/YGRID)+.99)
          BEG = 1
          END = 0
          CLRKNT = 0
          DO 500 I=1,NP
            DO 200 J=YLOW,YHI
              IF(BOARD(J,I).EQ.0) GO TO 200
              GO TO 250
  200       CONTINUE
            CLRKNT=CLRKNT+1
            GO TO 500
C
C *** DEFECT FOUND
C
  250       IF(CLRKNT.LT.MINLEN) GO TO 300
            CALL XCUT
            BEG = I
  300       END = I
            CLRKNT = 0
  500     CONTINUE
          I=NP+1
          IF(CLRKNT.LT.MINLEN) END = NP
          CALL XCUT
  580     YDIST=YDIST+KERF
          YLOW=IFIX((YDIST/YGRID)+1.01)
  550   CONTINUE
C
C *** CALCULATE ( YIELD.  COMPARE EACH SOLUTION WITH THE PREVIOUS
C *** MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM.
C
        YIELD(ACTIVE)=(CLRYLD/AREA)*100.
C
C *** TEST FOR NEW MAXIMUM.
C
        IF(YIELD(ACTIVE).LT.YIELD(MAX))GO TO 590
        IF(.NOT.REJECT) GO TO 585
C
C *** FIRST SOLUTION FOUND.  INITIALIZE BOTH MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM
C *** SOLUTION ARRAYS.
C
        REJECT=.FALSE.
        MINCOM=COMB
        YIELD(MIN)=YIELD(ACTIVE)
        DO 581 I=1,150
          CROSS(I,MIN)=CROSS(I,ACTIVE)
  581   CONTINUE
        DO 582 I=1,4
          NXCUT(I,MIN)=NXCUT(I,ACTIVE)
  582   CONTINUE
        DO 583 I=1,5
          DO 583 J=1,3
            PIECE(I,J,MIN)=PIECE(I,J,ACTIVE)
  583   CONTINUE
C
C *** STORE NEW MAXIMUM.
C
  585   MAXCOM=COMB
        TEMP=ACTIVE
        ACTIVE=MAX
        MAX=TEMP
        GO TO 600
C
C
C *** TEST FOR NEW MINIMUM.
C
  590   IF(YIELD(ACTIVE).GT.YIELD(MIN)) GO TO 600
        MINCOM=COMB
        TEMP=ACTIVE
        ACTIVE=MIN
        MIN=TEMP
  600 CONTINUE
      RETURN
      END
```

SYMBOL NAME	REFERENCED AT LINES (MINUS MEANS SYMBOL DEFINED, EXCLUDING SUBPROGRAM CALLS AND EQUIVALENCE)
ACTIVE	17 -102 116 123 156 160 168 170 173 177 183 -184 191 193 -194
AREA	8 -107 156
AVAIL	17 -110
BEG	17 -127 -142
BOARD	132
CLRKNT	-129 -135 140 -144 147
CLRYLD	8 17 -111 156
COMB	17 -42 65 -73 79 -88 90 92 95 -109 121 124 167 182 192
COUNT	11 -39 -53 54 -57
CROSS	8 14 -170
CYCLE	11 -36 -40 54
END	17 -128 -143 -147
FULL	10 -51 58 -62
I	17 -80 83 -114 116 -130 132 142 143 -146 -169 170 -172 173 -175 177
IFIX	126 150
J	-37 38 39 40 -52 53 54 55 56 57 59 61 63 64 -115 116 -131 132 -176 177
K	-69 70 -89 90
KERF	8 16 60 61 64 149
MATCH	10 -81 -84 86
MAX	12 -103 160 184 -185
MAXCOM	12 -182
MIN	12 -104 168 170 173 177 191 194 -195
MINCOM	12 -167 -192
MINLEN	-108 140 147
MX	17
NCOMB	-79 80 -95 109
NP	14 23 107 130 146 147
NPERM	-35 36 49
NR	-63 -64 72 82 92 -121 122
NRIP	12 -72 -92 121
NSAW	12 35 37 52 61 64
NSCANS	12 61 64 107
NWIDTH	12 35 36 40 56
NXCUT	14 -123 -173
PERM	-49
PIECE	14 -116 -177
REJECT	10 12 -22 161 -166
RIP	17 -82 83 -122 123 124
RIPCOM	14 -70 83 -90 124
RIPYLD	1
SAWMIN	0 12 23 108
SM	12
SMX	14
SPMX	16
SUM	8 -50 -60 61 64
TEMP	-59 60 -124 125 -183 185 -193 195
WIDTH	8 14 60 125
WX	11 -38 -55 56 59 70 83 90
XCUT	141 148
XGRID	8 14 23 107 108
YDIST	8 -112 -125 126 -149 150
YGRID	8 12 61 64 107 126 130
YHI	-126 131
YIELD	8 12 -105 -106 -156 160 -168 191
YLOW	-113 131 -150

STATEMENT NUMBER	DEFINED AT LINE	REFERENCED AT LINES
110	41	37
120	58	54
122	71	69
123	79	65
125	85	82 83
126	91	89
128	87	80
130	93	52 58 61 74 86
140	94	49
150	117	114 115
200	134	131 132
250	140	133
300	143	140
500	145	130 136
550	151	122
580	149	
581	171	169
582	174	172
583	178	175 176
585	182	161
590	191	160
600	196	109 186 191

SUBROUTINE XCUT

Places crosscuts, calculates cutting yields



SUBROUTINE XCUT

```
      SUBROUTINE XCUT
      IMPLICIT INTEGER(A-Z)
      REAL CLRYLD,KERF,XGRID,CROSS,CLRLEN,START,CUTLEN,WIDTH
      LOGICAL RANDOM
      COMMON /SX/ CUTLEN(5),NLEN,RANDOM
      COMMON /SMX/ CROSS(150,3),RIPCOM(81,4),NP,NXCUT(4,3),XGRID,
                 WIDTH(3),PIECE(5,3,3)
      COMMON /SRMX/ KERF
      COMMON /MX/ ACTIVE,AVAIL,BEG,CLRYLD,COMB,END,I,RIP
C
C
C
      IF(END.EQ.0) GO TO 110
      IF(.NOT.RANDOM) GO TO 100
      IF(BEG.EQ.1) GO TO 100
C
C *** PLACE CROSSCUT AT BEGINNING OF PREVIOUS DEFECT
C
      CROSS(AVAIL,ACTIVE)=BEG*XGRID
      AVAIL=AVAIL+1
      NXCUT(RIP,ACTIVE)=NXCUT(RIP,ACTIVE)+1
  100 IF(END.EQ.NP) RETURN
C
C *** PLACE CROSSCUT AT END OF PREVIOUS DEFECT
C
      CROSS(AVAIL,ACTIVE)=(END+1)*XGRID-KERF
      AVAIL=AVAIL+1
      NXCUT(RIP,ACTIVE)=NXCUT(RIP,ACTIVE)+1
C
C *** CALCULATE LENGTH OF CLEAR AREA.
C
  110 CLRLEN = ((I-END)-1)*XGRID
      IF(.NOT.RANDOM) GO TO 150
C
C *** CALCULATE YIELD FOR RANDOM LENGTH CUTTING
C
      TEMP=RIPCOM(COMB,RIP)
      CLRYLD=CLRYLD+CLRLEN*WIDTH(TEMP)
      RETURN
C
C
C *** CALCULATE SPECIFIED LENGTH CUTTINGS TO FIT IN CLEAR AREA.
C
  150 START=(END+1)*XGRID
  200 DO 250 J=1,NLEN
        JS=J
        IF(CLRLEN.GE.CUTLEN(J)) GO TO 300
  250 CONTINUE
      RETURN
C
C
C
  300 CLRLEN=CLRLEN-CUTLEN(JS)-KERF
C
C *** PLACE CROSSCUT, CALCULATE YIELD AND INCREASE PIECE TALLY.
C
      CROSS(AVAIL,ACTIVE) = START + CUTLEN(JS)
      AVAIL=AVAIL+1
      NXCUT(RIP,ACTIVE)=NXCUT(RIP,ACTIVE)+1
      START=START+CUTLEN(JS)+KERF
      TEMP=RIPCOM(COMB,RIP)
      CLRYLD=CLRYLD+CUTLEN(JS)*WIDTH(TEMP)
      PIECE(JS,TEMP,ACTIVE)=PIECE(JS,TEMP,ACTIVE)+1
      GO TO 200
C
C
      END$
```

```
SYMBOL       REFERENCED AT LINES (MINUS MEANS SYMBOL DEFINED,          STATEMENT  DEFINED
 NAME          EXCLUDING SUBPROGRAM CALLS AND EQUIVALENCE)             NUMBER    AT LINE  REFERENCED AT LINES

ACTIVE         207  217  219  224  226  255  257  261                    100       220      212  213
AVAIL          207  217 -218  224 -225  255 -256                         110       230      211
BEG            207  213  217                                             150       242      231
CLRLEN         201 -230  236  245 -251                                   200       243      262
CLRYLD         201  207 -236 -260                                        250       246      243
COMB           207  235  259                                             300       251      245
CROSS          201  204 -217 -224 -255
CUTLEN         201  203  245  251  255  258  260
END            207  211  220  224  230  242
I              207  230
J             -243  244  245
JS            -244  251  255  258  260  261
KERF           201  206  224  251  258
MX             207
NLEN           203  243
NP             204  220
NXCUT          204 -219 -226 -257
PIECE          204 -261
RANDOM         202  203  212  231
RIP            207  219  226  235  257  259
RIPCOM         204  235  259
SMX            204
SRMX           206
START          201 -242  255 -258
SX             203
TEMP          -235  236 -259  260  261
WIDTH          201  204  236  260
XCUT           199
XGRID          201  204  217  224  230  242
```